

**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PRO  
International

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER



(51) International Patent Classification<sup>6</sup>:  
D01F 6/46, D04H 1/42, 1/54, B32B 5/26

A1

(11) WO 9606210A1

(43) International Publication Date: 29 February 1996 (29.02.96)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/09500

(22) International Filing Date: 28 July 1995 (28.07.95)

(30) Priority Data:  
08/295,576 25 August 1994 (25.08.94) US

(71) Applicant: KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION [US/US];  
401 North Lake Street, Neenah, WI 54956 (US).

(72) Inventors: KOBYLIVKER, Peter, Michailovich; 920 Lerose  
Court, Marietta, GA 30068 (US). OFOSU, Simon,  
Kwame; 1091 Indian Way N.W., Lilburn, GA 30247  
(US). SHAWVER, Susan, Elaine; 2010 Pearwood Path,  
Roswell, GA 30076 (US). LANCE, Roger, Lynwood; 3089  
Thompson Mill Road, Buford, GA 30518 (US).

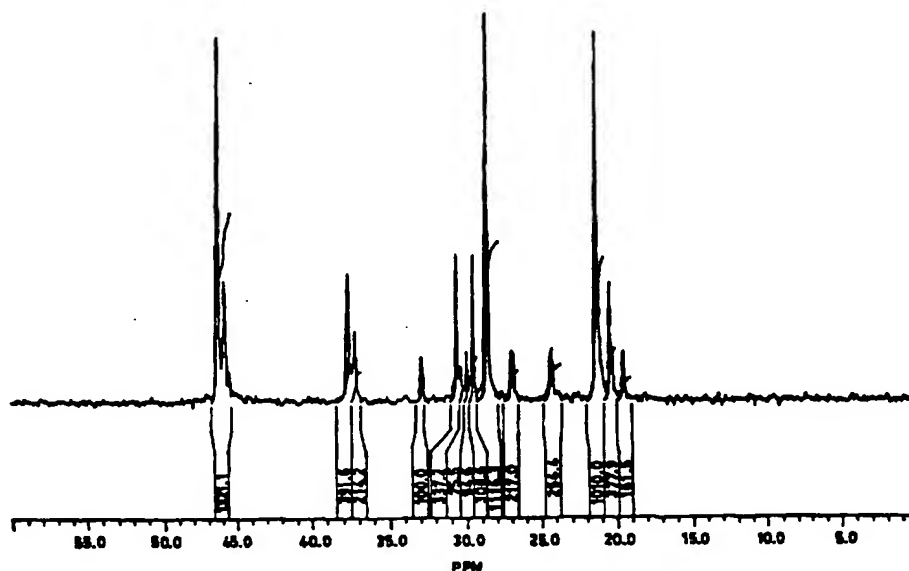
(74) Agents: ROBINSON, James, B. et al.; Kimberly-Clark Corpo-  
ration, 401 North Lake Street, Neenah, WI 54956 (US).

(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH,  
CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG,  
KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW,  
MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ,  
TT, UA, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK,  
ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI  
patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE,  
SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG).

Published

With international search report.

(54) Title: SOFT AND STRONG THERMOPLASTIC POLYMER FIBERS AND NONWOVEN FABRIC MADE THEREFROM



(57) Abstract

A nonwoven fiber and fabric are provided wherein the fabric has comparable strength characteristics to conventional fabrics yet is softer. The fibers are a blend of a high crystallinity polypropylene polymer and a random block copolymer of polypropylene and polyethylene. The fabric of this invention may be laminated to other spunbond layers, meltblown nonwoven fabrics or films. The nonwoven fabric of this invention may be used in products such as, for example, garments, personal care products, medical products, protective covers and outdoor fabrics.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

SOFT AND STRONG THERMOPLASTIC POLYMER FIBERS  
AND NONWOVEN FABRIC MADE THEREFROM

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 This invention relates generally to fibers and the nonwoven fabric or web which is formed from such fibers of a thermoplastic resin, and laminates using such a web as a component.

15 Thermoplastic resins have been extruded to form fibers, fabrics and webs for a number of years. The most common thermoplastics for this application are polyolefins, particularly polypropylene. Other materials such as polyesters, polyetheresters, polyamides and polyurethanes are also used to form nonwoven fabrics.

20 Nonwoven fabrics or webs are useful for a wide variety of applications such as diapers, feminine hygiene products, towels, and recreational or protective fabrics. The nonwoven fabrics used in these applications are often in the form of laminates like spunbond/meltblown/spunbond (SMS) laminates. The strength of a nonwoven fabric is one of the most desired characteristics. Higher strength  
25 webs allow thinner layers of material to be used to give strength equivalent to a thicker layer, thereby giving the consumer of any product of which the web is a part, a cost, bulk and weight savings. It is also very desirable that such webs, especially when used in consumer products such  
30 as diapers or feminine hygiene products, be very soft.

It is an object of this invention to provide a polypropylene nonwoven fabric or web which is very strong and yet is also very soft.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A very strong yet soft nonwoven polypropylene fiber is provided. A fabric is also provided which is a web of the  
5 fibers which are produced from a blend of polyolefin polymers. One polymer is a highly crystalline polypropylene. The second polymer is a copolymer of polypropylene and polyethylene in which the ethylene has a random and block distribution, hence a "random block  
10 copolymer".

A fabric made from fibers of the above blend is surprisingly strong, believed by the inventors to be due to incomplete melting at the bond points during bonding because of the high crystallinity of the polypropylene.

15 The nonwoven fabric of this invention may be used in products such as, for example, garments, personal care products, medical products, protective covers and outdoor fabrics.

20

DEFINITIONS

As used herein the term "nonwoven fabric or web" means a web having a structure of individual fibers or threads which are interlaid, but not in a regular, repetitive  
25 manner as in a knitted fabric. Nonwoven fabrics or webs have been formed from many processes such as for example, meltblowing processes, spunbonding processes, and bonded carded web processes. The basis weight of nonwoven fabrics is usually expressed in ounces of material per square yard  
30 (osy) or grams per square meter (gsm) and the fiber diameters useful are usually expressed in microns. (Note that to convert from osy to gsm, multiply osy by 33.91).

As used herein the term "microfibers" means small  
35 diameter fibers having an average diameter not greater than about 50 microns, for example, having an average diameter of from about 0.5 microns to about 50 microns, or more particularly, microfibers may have an average diameter of

from about 2 microns to about 40 microns. The diameter of, for example, a polypropylene fiber given in microns, may be converted to denier by squaring, and multiplying the result by 0.00629, thus, a 15 micron polypropylene fiber has a  
5 denier of about 1.42 ( $15^2 \times 0.00629 = 1.415$ ).

As used herein the term "spunbonded fibers" refers to small diameter fibers which are formed by extruding molten thermoplastic material as filaments from a plurality of fine, usually circular capillaries of a spinnerette with  
10 the diameter of the extruded filaments then being rapidly reduced as by, for example, in U.S. Patent no. 4,340,563 to Appel et al., and U.S. Patent no. 3,692,618 to Dorschner et al., U.S. Patent no. 3,802,817 to Matsuki et al., U.S. Patent nos. 3,338,992 and 3,341,394 to Kinney, U.S. Patent  
15 nos. 3,502,763 and 3,909,009 to Levy, and U.S. Patent no. 3,542,615 to Dobo et al. Spunbond fibers are generally continuous and larger than 7 microns in diameter, more particularly, they are usually between about 10 and 20 microns.

As used herein the term "meltblown fibers" means fibers formed by extruding a molten thermoplastic material through a plurality of fine, usually circular, die capillaries as molten threads or filaments into converging  
25 high velocity gas (e.g. air) streams which attenuate the filaments of molten thermoplastic material to reduce their diameter, which may be to microfiber diameter. Thereafter, the meltblown fibers are carried by the high velocity gas stream and are deposited on a collecting surface to form a web of randomly disbursed meltblown fibers. Such a process  
30 is disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent no. 3,849,241 to Butin. Meltblown fibers are microfibers which are generally smaller than 10 microns in diameter.

As used herein the term "bicomponent" refers to fibers which have been formed from at least two polymers extruded  
35 from separate extruders but spun together to form one fiber. The configuration of such a bicomponent fiber may be, for example, a sheath/core arrangement wherein one

polymer is surrounded by another or may be a side by side arrangement as illustrated in U.S. Patent 5,108,820 to Kaneko et al., or an "islands-in-the-sea" arrangement. The polymers may be present in ratios of 75/25, 50/50, 25/75 or  
5 any other desired ratios.

As used herein the term "biconstituent fibers" refers to fibers which have been formed from at least two polymers extruded from the same extruder as a blend. Biconstituent fibers are sometimes referred to as multiconstituent fibers  
10 and usually have fibrils of one of the polymers within a matrix of the major polymer. Fibers of this general type are discussed in, for example, U.S. Patent 5,108,827 to Gessner.

As used herein the term "blend" means a mixture of two  
15 or more polymers while the term "alloy" means a sub-class of blends wherein the components are immiscible but have been compatibilized. "Miscibility" and "immiscibility" are defined as blends having negative and positive values, respectively, for the free energy of mixing. Further,  
20 "compatibilization" is defined as the process of modifying the interfacial properties of an immiscible polymer blend in order to make an alloy. Note that a fiber formed from a blend of polymers need not have the fibrils characteristic of biconstituent fibers.

As used herein, the term "machine direction" or MD  
25 means the length of a fabric as it is produced. The term "cross machine direction" or CD means the width of fabric, i.e. a direction generally perpendicular to the MD.

As used herein, the term "garment" means any type of  
30 apparel which may be worn. This includes industrial work wear and coveralls, undergarments, pants, shirts, jackets, gloves, socks, and the like.

As used herein, the term "medical product" means  
35 surgical gowns and drapes, face masks, head coverings, shoe coverings wound dressings, bandages, sterilization wraps, and the like for medical, dental or veterinary applications.

As used herein, the term "personal care product" means wipers, diapers, training pants, absorbent underpants, adult incontinence products, and feminine hygiene products.

5 As used herein, the term "protective cover" means a cover for vehicles such as cars, trucks, boats, airplanes, motorcycles, bicycles, golf carts, etc., covers for equipment often left outdoors like grills, yard and garden equipment (mowers, roto-tillers, etc.) and lawn furniture,  
10 as well as floor coverings, table cloths and picnic area covers.

As used herein, the term "outdoor fabric" means a fabric which is primarily, though not exclusively, used outdoors. Outdoor fabric includes fabric used in  
15 protective covers, camper/trailer fabric, tarpaulins, awnings, canopies, tents, agricultural fabrics and outdoor apparel such as head coverings, industrial work wear and coveralls, pants, shirts, jackets, gloves, socks, shoe coverings, and the like.

20

#### TEST METHODS

Cup Crush: The softness of a nonwoven fabric may be measured according to the "cup crush" test. A lower cup  
25 crush value indicates a softer material. The cup crush test evaluates fabric stiffness by measuring the peak load required for a 4.5 cm diameter hemispherically shaped foot to crush a 23 cm by 23 cm piece of fabric shaped into an approximately 6.5 cm diameter by 6.5 cm tall inverted cup  
30 while the cup shaped fabric is surrounded by an approximately 6.5 cm diameter cylinder to maintain a uniform deformation of the cup shaped fabric. The foot and the cup are aligned to avoid contact between the cup walls and the foot which could affect the peak load. The peak  
35 load is measured while the foot is descending at a rate of about 0.25 inches per second (38 cm per minute). A suitable device for measuring cup crush is a model FTD-G-

500 load cell (500 gram range) available from the Schaevitz Company, Pennsauken, NJ. Cup crush is measured in grams.

Tensile: The tensile strength of a fabric may be measured according to the ASTM test D-1682-64. This test  
5 measures the peak strength in pounds and elongation in percent of a fabric.

Melt Flow Rate: The melt flow rate (MFR) is a measure of the viscosity of a polymers. The MFR is expressed as the weight of material which flows from a capillary of  
10 known dimensions under a specified load or shear rate for a measured period of time and is measured in grams/10 minutes at 230°C according to, for example, ASTM test 1238, condition E.

15

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a graph of the carbon 13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectrum of Himont KSO-050 with ppm from 0 to 60 as the horizontal axis and using tertiarymethylsilane  
20 as the carrier and performed in a manner known in the art on a Bruker AC-250 NMR spectrometer.

Figure 2 is a graph of the infrared (IR) scan or curve of Himont KSO-050 random block copolymer having wavenumber from 400 to 2000 as the horizontal axis and percent  
25 transmittance from 35 to 101 as the vertical axis.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

It is preferred that the fibers and nonwoven fabric of  
30 this invention be produced by the method of spunbonding. The fibers and fabric of this invention are formed from a high crystalline polypropylene and a random block copolymer in amounts of from about 95 and 5 weight percent respectively, to about 50 and 50 weight percent  
35 respectively.

The important properties of polyolefins used in the spunbonding process are known to those skilled in the art.



The melt flow rate, viscosity, xylene insolubles, and the percentage of isotactic polymer versus total polymer are quite important in characterizing a polymer.

5 The melt flow rate is related to the viscosity of the polymer with a higher number indicating a lower viscosity. The test for the melt flow rate is defined above.

Xylene insolubles measures the amount of low molecular weight isotactic and medium molecular weight atactic species in the polymer. The xylene insolubles portion of  
10 the molecular weight distribution does not crystallize during fiber formation and is believed to assist in the drawing process of the fiber in an aerodynamically attenuated fiber forming process. It has been found that polymers used in the practice of this invention must have  
15 xylene insolubles of at most about 2%.

Another measure of the crystallinity of a polymer is the percentage of isotactic polymer versus total polymer. This is referred to as the isotacticity or isotactic index and may be calculated from the nuclear magnetic resonance  
20 spectrum for a polymer. It has been found that polymers used in the practice of this invention must have an isotacticity of at least about 98%.

It is believed that the higher crystallinity polypropylene, versus typical polypropylene, has a peak  
25 melt temperature which is shifted upward by 6-7°C, and an increase in enthalpy of about 20%. Such increases allow enough material to melt to participate in the bonding process but also retain enough of the properties of a fiber to maintain the strength.

30 The spunbond process generally uses a hopper which supplies polymer to a heated extruder. The extruder supplies melted polymer to a spinnerette where the polymer is fiberized as it passes through fine openings arranged in one or more rows in the spinnerette, forming a curtain of  
35 filaments. The filaments are usually quenched with air at a low pressure, drawn, usually pneumatically and deposited on a moving foraminous mat, belt or "forming wire" to form

the nonwoven fabric. Polymers typically of use in the spunbond process generally have a processing temperature of between about 350°F to about 610°F (175°C to 320°C).

5 The fibers produced in the spunbond process are usually in the range of from about 10 to about 20 microns in diameter, depending on process conditions and the desired end use for the fabrics to be produced from such fibers. For example, increasing the polymer molecular weight or decreasing the processing temperature result in larger  
10 diameter fibers. Changes in the quench fluid temperature and pneumatic draw pressure can also affect fiber diameter. In this invention, the particular polymer used allows the fibers to be produced at a smaller diameter than usual for spunbonding.

15 Spunbond fibers are generally bonded together to consolidate them into a coherent layer. Thermal and ultrasonic bonding are the preferred means of bonding in the practice of this invention, though other methods like hydroentanglement, needlepunch bonding and adhesive bonding  
20 may be used. Even though high crystallinity polypropylene has a higher melting point than typical polypropylene used for spunbond fabrics, no special bonding conditions were used in making the fabric of this invention and bonding was carried out at approximately the same temperature as  
25 conventional polypropylene. The inventors believe, though they do not want their invention to be bound by this belief, that the low melting point random block copolymer preferentially melts at the bond points to create the bond while the high crystallinity polypropylene remains  
30 preferentially less melted in order to help maintain the strength of the web. This ensures a strong fabric yet also provides sufficient bond area to function in holding the fabric together.

The fabric of this invention may be used in a single  
35 layer embodiment having a basis weight of between about 0.3 and 3.5 osy (10 and 119 gsm) or as a component of a multilayer laminate having a much higher basis weight.

Such a laminate may include other spunbond layers, meltblown layers, films, glass fibers, staple fibers, paper, and other commonly used materials known to those skilled in the art.

5 If the fabric is laminated with a film or meltblown layer, the film or meltblown layer may be comprised of polyurethane, polyester, polyetherester, polyamide or polyolefin and may be elastomeric. Specific examples of commercially available elastomeric polymers which may be  
10 used for films and meltblown fabrics include styrenic block polyolefin copolymers such as those known as KRATON® materials which are available from Shell Chemical Company of Houston, Texas, polyurethane elastomeric materials such as, for example, those designated ESTANE® from B. F.  
15 Goodrich & Co., polyamide elastomeric materials such as, for example, those available under the trademark PEBAX® from the Rilsan Company, and polyester elastomeric materials such as, for example, those available under the trade designation HYTREL® from E. I. DuPont De Nemours &  
20 Company.

A multilayer laminate may be formed by a number of different techniques including but not limited to using adhesive, needle punching, ultrasonic bonding, thermal calendering and any other method known in the art. A  
25 multilayer laminate embodiment wherein some of the layers are spunbond and some meltblown such as a spunbond/meltblown/spunbond (SMS) laminate is disclosed in U.S. Patent no. 4,041,203 to Brock et al. and U.S. Patent no. 5,169,706 to Collier, et al. Such a laminate may be  
30 made by sequentially depositing onto a moving conveyor belt or forming wire first a spunbond fabric layer, then a meltblown fabric layer and last another spunbond layer and then bonding the laminate in a manner described above. Alternatively, the three fabric layers may be made  
35 individually, collected in rolls, and combined in a separate bonding step.

Areas in which the fabric of this invention may find utility are garments, medical products, personal care products, and outdoor fabrics.

As discussed above, the polypropylene polymer useful in this invention must have high crystallinity, i.e., the isotacticity of this polypropylene polymer must be at least 98%. Such polypropylene polymers are available from a number of manufacturers throughout the world. One supplier is the Exxon Chemical Company of Baytown, Texas which has available an experimental polypropylene polymer within the crystallinity requirement.

The fibers of this invention are blended thermoplastic polymer fibers, so the random block copolymer useful in this invention must be miscible with the high crystallinity polypropylene polymer and remain in a noncrystalline phase in a semicrystalline fiber. It preferred that no compatibilizer be used. In order to meet these criteria, suitable random block copolymers must have a melt temperature of less than 160°C (320°F). Suitable random block copolymers are available from the Himont Company of Wilmington, Delaware under the trade designation KSO-57P. Himont's KSO-57P has a melt flow rate of 30 and a density of 0.9 gm/cc, according to page 673 of Plastic Technology's Manufacturers Handbook & Buyer's Guide, 1994/95 from Bill Publications, 355 Park Ave. South, N.Y., N.Y., 10010.

Polymers can be characterized in a number of ways, two of which being the nuclear magnetic resonance scan (NMR) and the infrared scan (IR). Figures 1 and 2 show these scans of the random block copolymer preferred in the practice of this invention, Himont's KSO-050, prior to peroxide cracking to produce KSO-57P. Peroxide cracking is a process for raising the melt flow rate of a polymer. An example of such a procedure is taught in U.S. Patent 5,271,883 to Timmons.

The NMR spectrum and IR curve of the polymer show that KSO-57P has about 3 percent random ethylene molecules and

about 9-10 percent block ethylene molecules, hence the term "random block copolymer", as mentioned above.

5 The following Examples show the characteristics of fibers from polymers which satisfy the requirements of this invention (examples 2,3,5 & 6) versus those that do not. The results are shown in Table 1.

#### EXAMPLE 1

10

A nonwoven spunbond fabric was produced with a basis weight (BW) of 0.7 osy (24 gsm). The fibers were made from Exxon Chemical Company's commercially available Escorene® 3445 polypropylene. The fibers were spun at a temperature of about 430°F (221°C). The spinnerette hole size was 0.6 mm with throughput of about 0.7 grams/hole/minute (ghm) to produce fiber of about 15 microns in diameter (1.4 denier). The fibers were thermally bonded by passing the web through a thermal calender at a temperature of 305°F (152°C) with a bond area of about 15%.

#### EXAMPLE 2

25 A nonwoven spunbond fabric was produced with a basis weight of 0.7 osy (24 gsm). The fibers were made from a mixture of Exxon Chemical Company's experimental highly crystalline high crystallinity polypropylene (HCP) and Himont's KSO-57P random block copolymer in a 80/20 ratio. The fibers were spun at a temperature of about 430°F (221°C). The spinnerette hole size was 0.6 mm with throughput between 0.7 and 0.9 grams/hole/minute (ghm) to produce fiber of 15.4 microns in diameter (1.5 denier). The fibers were thermally bonded by passing the web through a thermal calender at a temperature of 305°F (152°C) with a bond area of about 15%.

EXAMPLE 3

5 A nonwoven spunbond fabric was produced with a basis weight of 0.7 osy (24 gsm). The fibers were made from a mixture of Exxon Chemical Company's experimental highly crystalline polypropylene and Himont's KSO-57P random block copolymer in a 60/40 ratio. The fibers were spun at a temperature of about 430°F (221°C). The spinnerette hole size was 0.6 mm with throughput of about 0.7  
10 grams/hole/minute (ghm) to produce fiber of 15.4 microns in diameter (1.5 denier). The fibers were thermally bonded by passing the web through a thermal calender at a temperature of 305°F (152°C) with a bond area of about 15%.

EXAMPLE 4

15 A nonwoven spunbond fabric was produced with a basis weight of 1.6 osy (54 gsm). The fibers were made from Exxon Chemical Company's Escorene® 3445 polypropylene. The  
20 fibers were spun at a temperature of about 430°F (221°C). The spinnerette hole size was 0.6 mm with throughput of about 0.7 grams/hole/minute (ghm) to produce fiber of 15 microns in diameter (1.4 denier). The fibers were thermally bonded by passing the web through a thermal  
25 calender at a temperature of 305°F (152°C) with a bond area of about 15%.

EXAMPLE 5

30 A nonwoven spunbond fabric was produced with a basis weight of 1.6 osy (54 gsm). The fibers were made from a mixture of Exxon Chemical Company's experimental highly crystalline polypropylene and Himont's KSO-57P random block copolymer in a 80/20 ratio. The fibers were spun at a  
35 temperature of about 430°F (221°C). The spinnerette hole size was 0.6 mm with throughput of about 0.7 grams/hole/minute (ghm) to produce fiber of 15.4 microns in

diameter (1.5 denier). The fibers were thermally bonded by passing the web through a thermal calender at a temperature of 305°F (152°C) with a bond area of about 15%.

5

EXAMPLE 6

A nonwoven spunbond fabric was produced with a basis weight of 1.6 osy (54 gsm). The fibers were made from a mixture of Exxon Chemical Company's experimental highly crystalline polypropylene and Himont's KSO-57P random block copolymer in a 60/40 ratio. The fibers were spun at a temperature of about 430°F (221°C). The spinnerette hole size was 0.6 mm with throughput of about 0.7 grams/hole/minute (ghm) to produce fiber of 15 microns in diameter (1.4 denier). The fibers were thermally bonded by passing the web through a thermal calender at a temperature of 305°F (152°C) with a bond area of about 15%.

TABLE 1

No.	Sample Id	BW	CUP CRUSH		CD			MD		
			Energy	Load	Peak Load	Elongation	Fail Energy	Peak Load	Elongation	Fail Energy
1	Escorene® 3445	0.7	1527	77.4	13.699	62.05	23.731	18.257	54.27	24.209
2	80/20(HCP, KS057P)	0.7	1094	55.6	12.768	62.3	19.541	14.955	55.5	24.581
3	60/40(HCP, KS057P)	0.7	612	34	8.591	69.83	14.453	9.928	54.75	19.056
4	Escorene® 3445	1.6	7094	378	27.636	61.26	67.098	40.7	44.2	68.7
5	80/20(HCP, KS057P)	1.6	5460	280	37.53	94.75	85.568	45.18	69.428	82.169
6	60/40(HCP, KS057P)	1.6	3282	181	30.346	97.85	68.847	30.34	64.43	61.09



The data show that the spunbond fabrics made according to the invention exhibit strength comparable to conventional webs at lower basis and surprisingly superior to conventional webs at higher basis weights. This strength is exhibited while providing substantially lower cup crush values, indicating much improved softness. In fact, fabrics made according to the invention have softnesses at least 25 percent greater than conventional polypropylene fabrics, i.e., they have a cup crush value at least 25 percent less than that of a nonwoven web made from polypropylene alone.

The results show that spunbond fabrics made from fibers spun from the unique combination of a high crystalline polypropylene and a random block copolymer having the designated characteristics can have physical properties comparable to conventional polypropylene spunbond fabrics yet have greater softness.

We claim:

1. Bondable thermoplastic polymer fibers comprised of a blend of polypropylene polymer having a crystallinity of at least 98 percent, and a random block copolymer of polypropylene and polyethylene having a melting point of below 160°C.
2. The fibers of claim 1 which are essentially free of a compatibilizer.
3. The fibers of claim 1 which are produced from a method chosen from the group consisting of spunbonding and meltblowing.
4. The fibers of claim 3 wherein said method is spunbonding.
5. The thermoplastic polymer fiber of claim 1 wherein said random block copolymer has the NMR spectrum of Figure 1.
6. A nonwoven fabric comprising a web of thermoplastic polymer fibers of claim 1.
7. The nonwoven fabric of claim 6 which has a basis weight between about 0.3 osy and about 3.5 osy.
8. The nonwoven fabric of claim 6 which is produced from a method chosen from the group consisting of spunbonding and meltblowing.
9. The fabric of claim 8 wherein said method is spunbonding.
10. The nonwoven polypropylene fabric of claim 9 further comprising a second layer of a spunbond polypropylene.

11. The nonwoven fabric of claim 10 wherein said nonwoven spunbond layers have between them at least one layer of an intermediate material selected from the group consisting of meltblown nonwoven fabric and film.
12. The nonwoven fabric of claim 11 wherein said intermediate material is a meltblown nonwoven fabric which is elastomeric and is made from a material selected from the group consisting of styrenic block copolymer polyolefins, polyurethanes, polyesters, polyetheresters, and polyamides.
13. The nonwoven fabric of claim 11 wherein said intermediate material is a film which is elastomeric and is made from a film forming polymer selected from the group consisting of styrenic block copolymer polyolefins, polyurethanes, polyesters, polyetheresters, and polyamides.
14. The nonwoven fabric of claim 11 wherein said layers are bonded together to form a laminate by a method selected from the group consisting of thermal bonding, ultrasonic bonding, hydroentanglement, needlepunch bonding and adhesive bonding.
15. The laminate of claim 14 which is present in a product selected from the group consisting of medical products, personal care products and outdoor fabrics.
16. The laminate of claim 14 wherein said product is a personal care product and said personal care product is a diaper.
17. The laminate of claim 14 wherein said product is a personal care product and said personal care product is a feminine hygiene product.

18. The laminate of claim 14 wherein said product is a medical product and said medical product is a surgical gown.
19. The laminate of claim 14 wherein said product is a medical product and said medical product is a face mask.
20. The laminate of claim 14 wherein said product is a personal care product and said personal care product is a wiper.

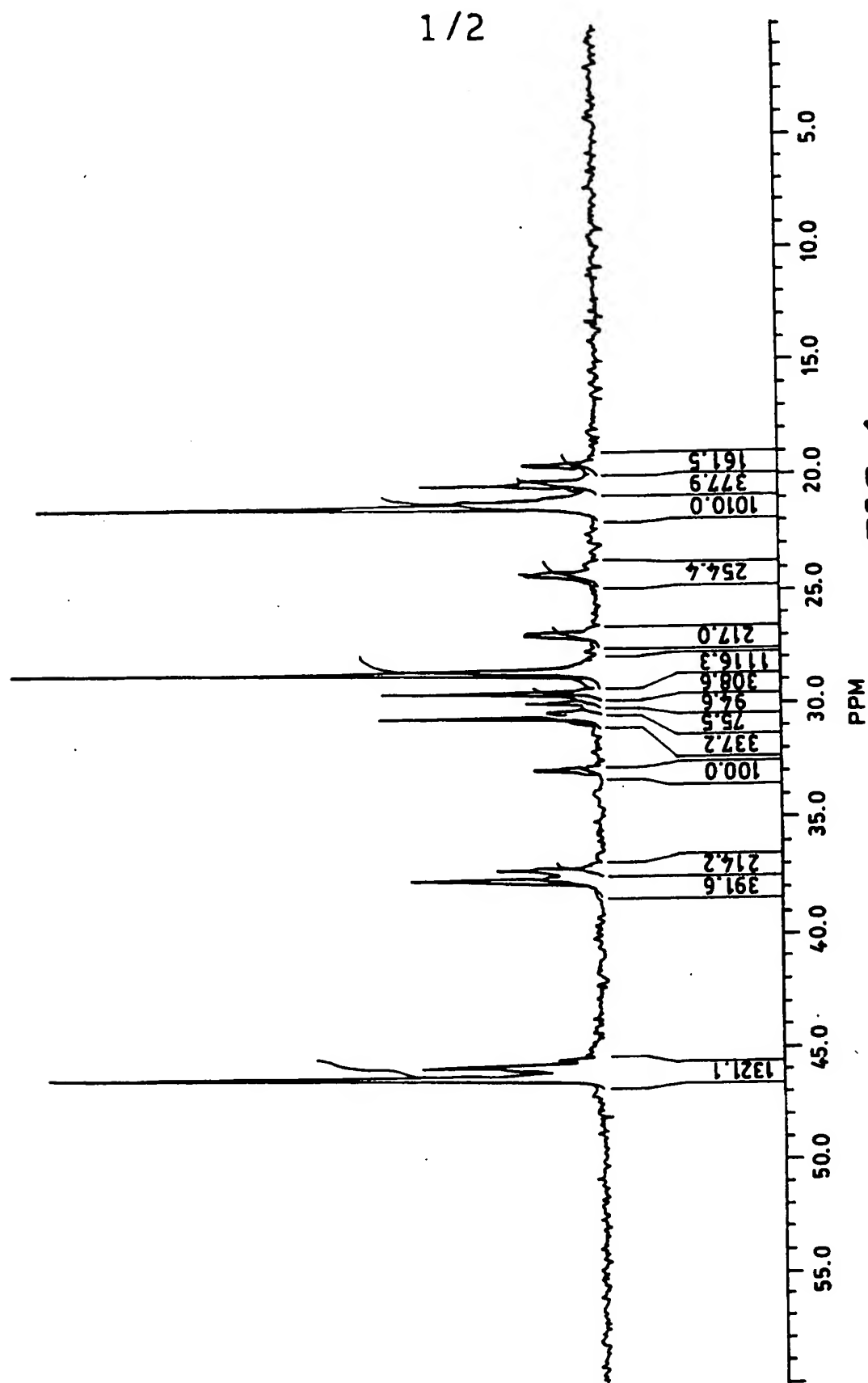


FIG. 1

2/2

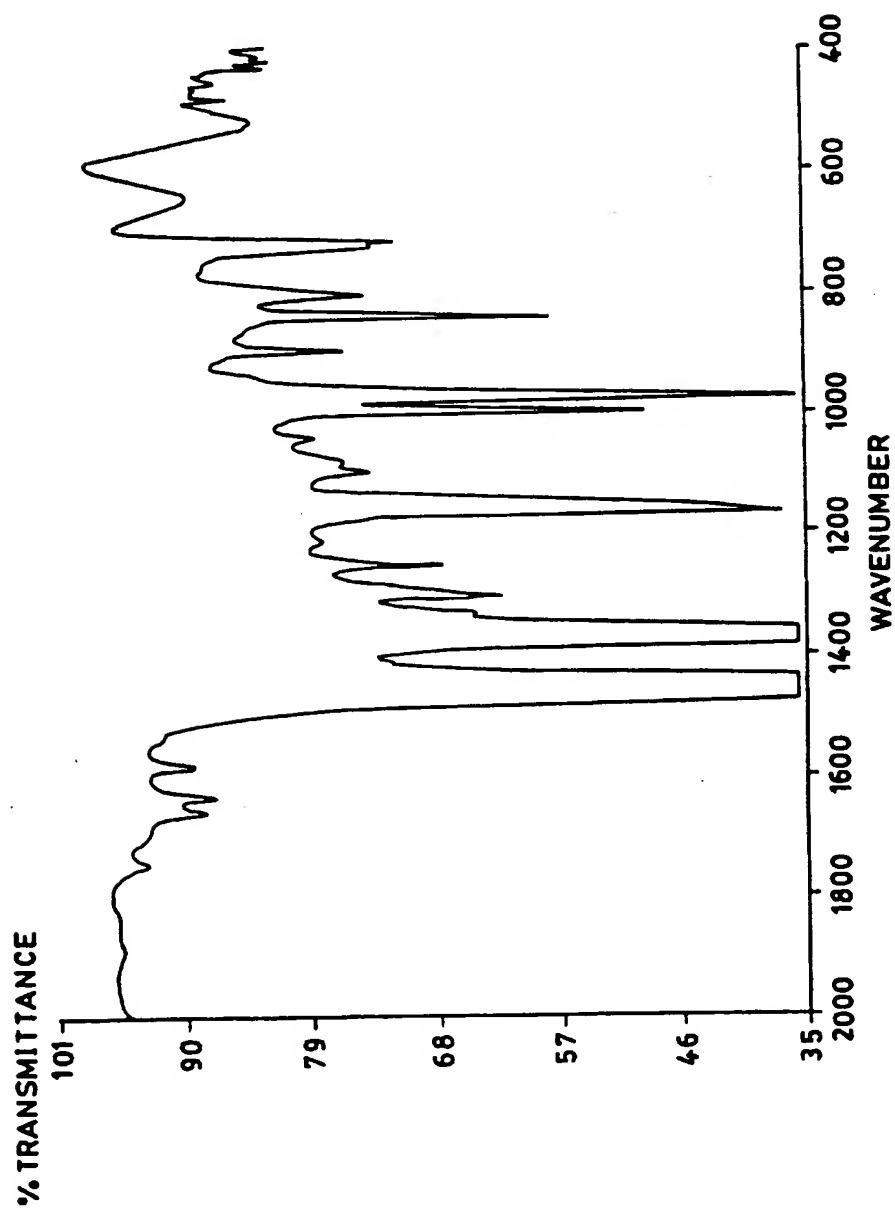


FIG. 2

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern al Application No  
PCT/US 95/09500

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 D01F6/46 D04H1/42 D04H1/54 B32B5/26

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 D01F D04H B32B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP,A,0 604 736 (KIMBERLY CLARK CO) 6 July 1994 see the whole document ---	1-20
P,A	EP,A,0 632 147 (HIMONT INC) 4 January 1995 see the whole document ---	1-9
A	WO,A,94 09193 (MOPLEFAN SPA) 28 April 1994 see the whole document ---	1-9
A	EP,A,0 598 224 (HIMONT INC) 25 May 1994 see the whole document -----	1-9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

- \* "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \* "B" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \* "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \* "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \* "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \* "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \* "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \* "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \* "A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 November 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 -11- 1995

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Tarrida Torrell, J

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 95/09500

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0604736	06-07-94	AU-B- 5057893	07-07-94
		BR-A- 9305184	05-07-94
		CA-A- 2094307	29-06-94
		JP-A- 6257017	13-09-94
EP-A-0632147	04-01-95	CA-A- 2126014	18-12-94
		FI-A- 942890	18-12-94
		JP-A- 7166416	27-06-95
WO-A-9409193	28-04-94	AU-B- 5149593	09-05-94
		EP-A- 0663965	26-07-95
EP-A-0598224	25-05-94	US-A- 5346756	13-09-94
		CA-A- 2108819	01-05-94
		CN-A- 1093128	05-10-94
		JP-A- 6200093	19-07-94



**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

☒ **BLACK BORDERS**

☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**

☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**

☒ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**

☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**

☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**

☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**

☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**

☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**

☐ **OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**